

Best Advertising Medium.
If you Don't Read the Bulletin
you Don't Get ALL the News.
It Reaches ALL the People.

EVENING BULLETIN

The Only Ten Page
Evening Paper Published
on the Hawaiian Islands.
Subscription 75c. a month.

Vol. II. No. 497.

HONOLULU, H. I., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1896.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN.

Published every day except Sunday at
210 King Street, Honolulu, H. I.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Per Month, anywhere in the Hawaiian Islands, 75c.
Per Year, 7.50.
Per Year, postpaid to America, Canada, or Mexico, 10.00.
Per Year, postpaid, other Foreign Countries, 13.00.
Payable Invariably In Advance.
Telephone 256. P. O. Box 89.
B. L. FINNEY, Manager.



The Hit .. of the .. Season....

is made by
Ayer's Sarsaparilla. At this
season, when
warm and
debilitating days
are with us,
there is nothing
like Ayer's
Sarsaparilla to
put new life
into the sluggish
system. It sweeps
away the
dullness, lack of
appetite, languid-
ness, and pain,
as a broom
sweeps away
cobwebs. It
does not brace
up. It builds
up. Its benefit
is lasting. Do
you feel run
down? Take

**AYER'S
Sarsaparilla.**

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.
Ayer's Pills, Mild but Effective.

Hollister Drug Co., Ltd.
Sole Agents for the Republic of Hawaii.

**Trans-Pacific
Line.**

Monthly Service.

FOR SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Steamer

Ten Shiu Maru

Will be due at this port on or about

Thursday, Dec. 31st,

And will sail the following day for
Seattle.

For freight or passage apply to

Wm. G. Irwin & Co., Ltd.
493 td Agents.

REOPENED!

Sailors' Home Restaurant
Lu Hong Co., Proprietors.

Chicken and Ice Cream Sundays.
All new, neat and clean.

Board (per month).....\$17.00
21 Meal Tickets.....4.00
Single Meal......25
487 33m

CHARLOTTE H. PARMELEE,

TEACHER OF THE

PIANOFORTE

493 220 Beretania Street. [1m

The Honolulu Sanitarium
1082 King Street.

A Quiet, Homelike Place, where Trained
Nurses, Massage, "Swedish Movement,"
Baths, Electricity and Physical Training
may be obtained.
P. S. KELLOGG, M. D.
Telephone 629. Superintendent.

The Evening Bulletin.

DANIEL LOGAN, Editor.

THURSDAY, DEC. 31, 1896.

RETROSPECTIVE.

AT HOME.

In these closing hours of A. D. 1896, it gives the chronicler joy to write, in very truth, that for the Hawaiian Islands the year has been one of remarkable prosperity and absence of adversity. Of sugar, the chief product and mainstay of the country, there has been the largest yield on record. This result is partly due to increased enterprise, but in no small degree also to favoring natural elements. Improved science of cultivation and manufacture, which is part of the enterprise, shares in the human credit. Throughout the height of the harvesting season the price of our chief staple has been fair although not comparable with that of some former golden years. There has been an increase of shipments of sugar to New York round Cape Horn, a feature of our export trade which was new only the previous year. This detracts so much from the volume of trade with the Pacific Coast, which has for many years been a telling exhibition, in one conspicuous solidarity, of the value of the reciprocal commercial relations between the United States and Hawaii. It cannot be helped and there are compensations for the disarrangement in an increase of steamship traffic between the islands and the Pacific Coast, which has been great the past year and productive of fresh development of trade that is bound more and more to exemplify the buying power of this country. Speaking of our main staple, the last month of the year witnesses the floating of a vast new sugar plantation, on this island of Oahu, with a capital of nearly two million dollars. Also, the perfecting of arrangements for issuing a large addition of new stock for one of the youngest, while already the largest of the plantations on the same island, whose shares are at a premium of about a hundred per cent.

While the production of sugar is thus more than holding its own, the new industry of coffee raising is rapidly assuming gigantic proportions. Besides occupying extensive areas of virgin soil on Hawaii, the largest island, large plantations have been started and others projected on Oahu. Pineapple raising has got beyond the experimental stage, the fruit being exported to the Pacific Coast by every steamer. Encouraging results have also been obtained from a factory for putting up the fruit in a preserved state for the foreign market. These new industries are an important factor in the carrying out of the national policy of having the public domain settled by an intelligent class of independent producers of wealth. The process of colonizing the land to this end has been steadily progressing, and, with the welfare of the settlers, it is being promoted by opening up hitherto almost inaccessible tracts with roads. The island of Hawaii, extremely rugged in its topography, is in the way of being provided with a good system of roads, both along previously untrodden routes and replacing dangerous trails. These signs of progress are here

noted because their creation marks to a large extent the closing year's record.

Prosperity and progress have been stamped upon this metropolis of the Islands this year in many new buildings. Several handsome business blocks have been erected besides a number of notable ones just being occupied this day twelve months ago. In dwellings the increase has been really magical and, what is most gratifying, a large proportion of them are the domiciles of their owners. What were pasture and waste lands less than two years ago are now covered with rows of attractive cottages, with ample lawn and garden spaces about them, the independent homes of people of moderate incomes from their daily avocations. With the growth of domiciliary Honolulu of late years there has been evident an improving taste in cottage architecture, which, conjointly with a general ambition to utilize tropical advantages for home decoration, keeps the newer built portions of the city plot close up to the elegant urban standard that has made the older avenues of Honolulu such a delight to strangers. It is impracticable here to specify the chief acquisitions of the year in business and living structures. Mention must be made, however, of the restoration of the opera house, after destruction by fire, which has been completed through the enterprise of Mr. Irwin of Honolulu and Messrs. John D. Spreckels and A. B. Spreckels of San Francisco. In both equipment and elegance it excels the quite modern edifice that was ruined. Two neat churches have been erected—one for the Methodist Episcopal body and the other for the Portuguese Protestants. Tenders are being considered by the Government, while this paper is being printed, for the construction of a central fire station to cost about \$30,000. Prominent among the instances of prosperity are additions to the steam fleets of the two local corporations that do nearly all the coasting traffic of the islands. One large new steamer has just gone into service, and a smaller one is supposed to be on its way from San Francisco, for the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, both vessels having been built on the Pacific Coast. The Wilder Steamship Company is also understood to have a new steamer not far away.

Honolulu harbor improvement, begun several years ago with the deepening of the entrance channel to thirty feet, has been steadily progressing with dredging in the inner harbor and the building of wharves. A dock for the accommodation of the largest steamships in the Pacific, which they can enter from the mouth of the harbor without turning as at present, is being excavated at this moment. Operations of the dredge are carried on by night as well as day. The opening of new streets and the widening of old ones, provided for by the Legislature this year, constitute an important part of public improvements in hand, while an eminent New York engineer—Mr. Hering—is here to advise the Government especially upon the creation of a sewerage system and, incidentally, upon the bettering of the water supply of Honolulu. These latter projects were forced upon the active attention of the Government by the visitation of cholera in 1895. Here it is fitting to remark upon the exceptional immunity of this com-

munity from pestilence, or anything akin thereto, almost ever since the sad time just mentioned. Month after month the mortality report of the Board of Health showed a diminution from previous years in the death rate, and there has been absence of anything like an epidemic of even comparatively mild diseases. Such conditions are doubtless attributable in part to the drastic and thorough cleansing the intelligent citizens gave the city when cholera was present, followed by increased activity and vigilance on the part of the Board of Health in consequence of that visitation.

Politically the atmosphere of the Islands has been serene in 1896. A regular session of the Legislature yielded no grave factional differences amidst the supporters of the new order in government. Neither was there any serious resentment provoked on the side of the people who have not become reconciled to the fundamental change of polity wrought by the revolution of four years ago. The Legislature did not at its regular session do violence to the record of most legislative bodies the world over, by the effecting of useful results in quantity anywhere approaching due proportion to the time spent. Yet it does not appear that its legislation has been, in any notable instance, of a mischievous nature. A scheme for refunding the national debt, to save on the interest account, has thus far proved fruitless of results, as also has the granting of extremely liberal concessions for a telegraph cable between America and this country. Personal events in politics have been few but rather interesting. The last remaining prisoners of the insurrection of 1895 were released on parole New Year's day, and even the embargo of parole was raised from the ex-Queen recently. That lady has taken notable benefit of her liberty this month by going to the United States, with a probability of extending her journey to England. The Attorney General visited New Zealand to investigate the working of that country's land laws, and later Japan and China to make arrangements for protecting Hawaii against the invasion of pestilence from those countries. The Minister of Foreign Affairs a few days ago returned from a tour to Washington, with side trips to Boston and other cities of the United States. Going by the Canadian route he also called on the new Government of the Dominion. Both of these Ministers were well received wherever they went, and Hawaii will be better known abroad as one result of their travels. There has been a revival here of agitation for political union with the United States. It is being conducted by moderate but earnest and systematic methods which, at the very least, are certain to secure a better understanding of the question from both the American and the Hawaiian points of view.

A census taken this year shows that the population of the Islands has increased by more than 20 per cent to 110,000 in round numbers. Up to this writing, however, the enumeration by races has not been given out, but it is supposed that the greatest ratio of increase has been in Asiatics, imported for labor on the plantations. At the same time there is reason to believe that there has been a considerable accretion of

desirable settlers of European origin.

Benevolent and philanthropic institutions have flourished in the land. Kindergarten work has become firmly established with promise of great results upon the mental and moral growth of the children of the country. The Bishop Museum, founded as a memorial to the late Mrs. Bishop by her husband, is about to have a second large addition, although already the leading repository of Polynesian curiosities and relics of the world. An aquarium for the exhibition of the marine life of the Pacific ocean is now being projected by the Bishop Museum Trust, and is to be one of the greatest institutions of the kind in existence. Charitable enterprise in Honolulu is divided between organizations of different nationalities, and often these find themselves straitened in resources to meet demands for relief. Mrs. W. G. Irwin has this past Christmas given a noble example to wealthy citizens, by apportioning five thousand dollars among the different charitable societies, besides endowing a bed in the Queen's Hospital with six thousand dollars.

From the foregoing instances and exhibits of Hawaiian commercial, political and social circumstances in the year 1896, it may be taken that no more liberal wish for the new year need be uttered than that it may deal as kindly with Hawaii as has done its predecessor.

FOREIGN.

In the United States the presidential election was the monopolizing concern of the year until the fateful day. William McKinley's election by a large majority was not so much the triumph of the Republican party as it was a victory of American devotion to law and order. The defeat of William J. Bryan was more than a quietus for the time being to the doctrine of free silver coinage or bimetallism. It was a strong popular rebuke to that brilliant politician's effort to produce a division of the nation on class lines. Immediately after the election there was a revival of industry and trade. This fact is not to be attributed to any well-founded anticipation of a speedy reversion to extreme protection ideas, but rather to the natural recovery of the country from the suspense of the currency agitation and the usual paralysis to business produced by a national election. A striking corollary of the financial uncertainty caused by the campaign was the joint official and private effort to maintain the credit of the nation. This succeeded so well, many millions of gold being imported, that the treasury reserve of gold has been maintained well above the safety limit of \$100,000,000.

In our review of one year ago, it was stated that a decisive crisis was expected, forthwith, in the struggle of Cuba for independence. The expectation was not realized but is again a fact after the lapse of a year, with enhanced advantage apparently for the Cubans. At latest advices there was a strong probability that the Congress of the United States would recognize the insurgents as belligerents, which would give them a better standing for taking advantage of what appears to be their improved position. They are said now to dominate the rural districts, while clos-

ing in upon the towns, including the capital, which are held for the most part by the Spaniards. A report that General Maceo, the insurgent leader, had been treacherously beguiled into ambush, under cover of a parley, and foully murdered by the Spaniards has not been sufficiently confirmed for acceptance. If it prove true, doubtless another leader will arise, and the infamy of Maceo's undoing will but intensify the valor and the vengeance of the Cubans. Spain in the meantime has had another rich colony rise in arms against her rule. The Philippine Islands, one of the largest groups in the Pacific, are seething in revolt, and heavy reinforcements of Spanish troops have been sent to quell the insurrection. The issues at last accounts were extremely doubtful, and the tales of Spanish cruelty from the scene would befit the dark ages better than the nineteenth century.

From the dominions of the Sultan of Turkey accounts have come of atrocity and massacre visited upon the Armenians, not only in their own provinces but in Constantinople, which have made the civilized world stand aghast. From many lands the interference of the Powers interested in the everlasting Eastern Question has been invoked, but no single nation or combination of nations has been willing to undertake the disciplining of the Turk. Mutual distrust of the Powers would make the attempt liable to bring on the horrors of a general European war. Rumors with some appearance of credibility, however, are mingled with the latest intelligence, to the effect that an understanding has been reached, for accomplishing the desired object, between Russia, Great Britain and France.

A tour of visitation made by the young Czar of Russia to neighboring countries, including a call on Queen Victoria in Scotland, has formed an interesting topic of international gossip. If he effected anything important bearing upon the great question of the peace of Europe, or calculated to improve his own Empire's position for either peace or war, it has not yet been certainly divulged. His tour was probably taken to help him in feeling his way toward a definite policy, as it has been reported that a radical change in Russia's attitude toward various countries was in contemplation.

Close upon the Czar's tour came a sensation produced by Prince Bismarck's revelations of a secret treaty of neutrality between Russia and Germany in view of possible trouble between Russia and Austria. Such a treaty coexistent with the triple alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy for the preservation of peace, has been denounced on the continent and in England, and the vexation of German statesmen at the revelations is exhibited in abuse of Prince Bismarck by the official press.

It may be said that the year has brought the vast territory of the Soudan in Africa within the British Empire. Great Britain was left severely alone in sending an expedition of Egyptian soldiery to subdue the marauding Mahdists. She succeeded and then asked to have the expenses of the campaign paid out of the general fund established by herself and

Continued on 3th Page.